VOLUME XLIV--NUMBER 131.

of an Alliance Between Turkey and Russia.

RUMORED FRANCE IS INCLUDED

The News Causes Apprehension in Great Britain.

GIVES RUSSIA FULL CONTROL

Of the Mediterranean and Sett'es the Armenian Question-The News Not Confirmed by Diplomate but is Published on the Authority of a Constantinople Correspondent - How Members of the Foreign Affairs Committee in Washing ton Regard the Report.

LONDON, Jan. 23 .- A dispatch to the Pall Mail Gazette from Constantinople, dated yesterday, says that an offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Russia and Turkey. The Pall Mall Gamette correspondent addithat the treaty was signed at Constantinople and that the ratifications were cincole and that the intimations were exchanged at St. Petersburg between Aarel Pasha and the crar. The basis of the treaty is declared to be on the lines of the Unkiarskelfi agreement of 1833 by which Turkey agreed, in the event of Russia going to war, to close the Dardanelles to war ships of all matrions. This treaty was soon abandoned owing to the refusal of the powers to excentive it.

owing to the results of the powers lorecognize it.

The Pall Mall Gazette correspondent also says that the French ambiesisador M. Cambon, conferred with the sultan yeaterday and that it is probable France will be included in the new alliance. Commenting on its dispatch from Constantinople announcing the signing of a treaty between Russia and Turkey for offensive End defensive purposes, the Pull Mall Gazette says:

"We regard the news as true and the result of the treaty is that the Dardanelles is the southern outpost of Russia

result of the frency is that the barba-nelles is the southern outpost of Russia and Turkey is Rissia's vassal. We presume the British government will protest against the treaty for all it is

worth.

"The information is plainly of the very gravest importance. The first intimation reached us four days ago; but we withheld it till the arrival of strong immation resumed as too days ago, our we withheld it till the arrival of strong confirmation which we received this mornig. This brings Russia into the Mediterranean with a vengeance, and may necessitate the strengthening of our fleet in those waters. Politically, the effect will be far greater. The treaty means that Turkey has realized ber own impotence against disorders both from within and without, and has decided to throw herself for safety into the arms of Russia. She is now Russia's vassal and Bussia is entitled to dispatch troops to any part of the sultan's dominions whenever there is the least breach of deorder—and when there is not?

"We presume the arrangement will

dispatch troops to any part of the least breach of disorder—and when there is not?

"We presume the arrangement will give the keenest satisfaction to the anglo-Armenian section of our people. With them hes the fulfel blame for the complete allenation of Turkey, though it must be owned that it has been seducinly fostered by a long term of weak policy at Constartinople." The officials of the Russian embassy her deny having any knowledge of the existence of a Russo-Turkish treaty on the basis indicated by the Pall Mail Gazette. Attention is called to the fact, in well informed circles, that while the present time is inauspicious for Russia is provide arguments in favor of Great lititain joining the driebund, it must be remembered that in 1878, Great Britian completed a similar treaty with Turkey, when she secured the island of Opprus from Turkey. Such a treaty between Russia and Turkey, it is added, might open the way to a solution of the Armenian question, as, under it, Russia could occupy Anatolia.

Dispatches to the Daily Telegraph from Vienna and Paris deny the report printed in the Pall Mail Gazette of an effensive and defensive and defensive and defensive and defensive was reported in a Constantinople dispatch to the Pall Mail Gazette, The report is generally discredited.

### OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE.

How the News is Regarded in Washing-ton-England will Have Enough to Do. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The been perfected between Russia and Turkey was circulated on the floor of pressions of general interest, especially by the members of the committee on

by the members of foreign relations.

Senator Davis expressed the sentiment of a majority of the committee when he said: "If true, this is the most important diplomatic event which has occurred in the past fifty years. It means that Russia can move her armies Turchish border. Such a

tors Morgan, Lodge and Cullor toport with aviality, and air reupon the vast importance of
s if it should prove true. Mr.
said that a coalition between
and Turkey, such as that indicould mean that England would
r hands full of business on her
attent without interfering in
the order. Scooter Viles who inent without interfering in affairs. Senator Vilas, who a member of the committee on lations, takes great interest of questions, remarked that it if Russia had at last suggesting a foot hold on the mean and was on the eve of annexing Turkey to her doller oncessed that his symid always been with Russia in Rie. The French amhassador but said he had no news on than apparently was dishered; the Pail Mall Gazette's Other diplomats said they without news.

32th was read with great surmembers of the Russe committee.

bers of the house com-leign affairs. Mr. Hit to doubt the news. Hi that if Russia had sign trample on that treaty must provoke

the gravest imaginable consequences. the gravest imaginable consequences. The committee had been considering the relations of Great Britain and Turkey, but a short time before the dispatch to the Associated Press arrived and had adopted the Armenian resolution which refers to the conditions under which Great Britain acquired the island of Cyprus.

Mr. Drapet, of Massachusotts, said that in his recent trip abroad the prevailing feeling against Great Britain because of what the other powers remarded as her land grabbing policy was everywhere so strongly manifested that no coalition which left her out could be entirely a surprise.

Mr. Quing doubted whether Turkey would take part in an alliance against England for he believed that England had practically connived at the oppression of the Armenians.

#### FIRE AT GRAFTON.

Odd Fellows Building Partially De-stroyed-Occupants Suffer Heavy Losses Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. GRAFTON, W. Va., Jan. 23.-Fire

broke out to-night at 11 o'clock in the new \$15,600 Odd Fellows' building and new \$15,000 God Fellows' building and burned for nearly two hours before it was finally quenched, doing great damage to the building and to a number of offices. On the sound of the fire alarm a large crowd gathered and volunteer firemen went to work fighting the fire, and soon the fire plugs were sending streams of water on the burning building. The flames, however, were not easily overcome. They started in the restaurant facing Latrobe street and quickly spread, burning out the restaurant and catching hold of the floors of business rooms and offices on Main street. Among those practically burned out were the restaurant named and the offices of Justice C. P. Guard and of Morelane & Sommerville, and Taylor and Sommerville, attorneys-at-law, and the room of Sommerville, and Taylor and Sommerville, attorneys-at-law, and the room of Sommers, Boughner & Company, insurance brokers. Robert Smith's barber shop, on the Latrobe street side, was also badly damaged, all the furniture and contents of these rooms being destroyed, except a few papers in the lawyers offices, which were saved. One of the particularly bad feadures of the losses was the destruction of all the records and legal papers affecting hundreds of cases and extending back for years in the office of Justice Guard. The dockets alone were saved. burned for nearly two hours before it

The building is insured in five com panies for an aggregate of \$12,000.

#### POPULIST CONVENTION,

The Official Call for the Presidential Con vention in July.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 22.—The

following is a synopsis of the call of the

Peoples' party for the national convention which is to meet in St. Louis July 22.

The members of the Peoples' party and all others who favor its principles are invited to assemble in their various states and territories and choose delevates to the national convention at states and territories and choose delegates to the national convention as such time and place as the state committee in each state shall determine. Each state is given one delegate for each senator and Congressman and one additional delegate for each senator and Congressman and one additional delegate for each 2000 votes coat for the Populist candidates in 1593, '94 or '85, the highest vote controlling. The convention is for the purpose of adopting a platform and nominating candidates for President and vice President. The call is signed by H. E. Taubeneck, chairman, 'J. H. Turner, secretary; L. J. McPharlin, secretary, and M. C. Rankin, treasurer.

kin, treasurer.

Chairman Taubeneck received a messare to-day from Washington stating the advocates of the free silver coinage had decided to hold their national convention in St. Louis, July 22.

His Presence of Mind Saves a Terribl , Loss of Life.

MAHA, Jan. 21.—A fire in the threestory Dodge street school building, in
which 500 children were reciting this
afternoon, created a panic. Several
children fainted, though all escaped
without any serious injury. The blaze
was of minor importance. That a
catastrophe of great magnitude was
averted is due to the heroic conduct of
Office Downs, a fourteen-year-old boy,
whose duty it was to beat the drum,
which keeps the scholars in line in
emergencies. As soon as the alarm was
given he hurried down to the principal's office, got his drum and stationing
himself near the door, pounded out the
tune, while the children marched away.
Hundreds started with a rush until the
drum was started.

## Mrs. Worman Kills Herself.

Mrs. Worman Kills Herselt.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Mrs. Emma
Worman, the wife of the principal owner of Outing, a high-class monthly
magazine devoted to outing sports,
committed suicide to-night in an apartcommitted suicide to-night in an apart-ment over the office of the magazine, on Fifth avenue. She had lived at the Hotel Majestic with her husband and her invalid son, and her suicide is at-tributed to anxiety for the latter's wel-

e son, when seen to-night, said that The son, when seen to highly as a think is father was utterly prostrated with grief. He declared that they had always lived happily, and that he knew of no reason other than worry for his other's death.

They Mean Bealness.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 23.—In Fayetteville, Tenn., a vigilance committee had been formed with the ostensible purpose of putting an end to burgiaries, house-breaking and similar crimes, and the vigilance committee gives notice of its purpose in the local papers. Last night two negro men and one woman in Fayetteville were soundly whipped by men supposed to belong to the committee and ordered to leave town. The victims are very disreputable characters. The committee had given public notice that hereafter all mon and boys shall leave the public square at 10 o'clock at night, and if caught out after II o'clock will be summarily dealt with.

# Photographers' Association

Photographers' Association.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan, 23.—R. P.,
Belsmith, Chichmath, president; J. W.,
Kelmer, Hazelton, Pa., secretary; Clarence M. Hayes, Detroit, treasurer, and
Thomas Patterson, New York, Charles
Etherington, Chicago; J. Ed. Rosch, St.,
Louis, and George Bassett, Indianapolis, members of the executive committee
of the Photographers' Association of
America, met in this city to-day and
completed arrangements for holding the
annual meeting of the association at
Celeron-On-Chautauqua, during the
week of July 22. There will be a five
days' session. Between 1,000 and 2,000
photographers are expected to attend
the convention.

### A Row in the Steichstar.

A Row in the Relebsiar.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A Berlin dispatch to the Standard says: "A violent dispatch occurred in the Reichstag between Dr. Theodore Burth and Count Yon Kardorff to-day. The former declared that it was inotnortone to offend England and inited at the existence of paid bimetallic agents. Whereupen Count Yon Kardorff shouted: Infamous linr' The house was much agitated and there is talk of a duel between Dr. Barth and Count Yon Kardorff."

# IN CONGRESS.

cussed in the Senate.

#### WILSON BILL IS RESPONSIBLE

For the Decline of the Sheep Industry, According to Mr. Warren-Senator Daniels in Support of the Monroe Doctrine-Senator Dabois in Favor of Free Silver. The Debate on the Rules in the House. Mr. Dolliver's Eloquent Speech.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-The three subjects most prominently before the public-the Monroe doctrine, finance and tariff-each came in for consideration in the senate to-day, Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, speaking for two hours in sup-port of a vigorous upholding of the Monroe doctrine as applicable to Venezuela, Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, dealing with the silver phase of the financial question and Mr. Warren, of Wyoming, pointing out the disastrous effects of the tariff legislation of the last Congress on farm products in general and on wool in particular. Aside from these speeches the day developed little of importance. Senator Warren, of Wyoming, addressed the senate on his resolution, calling attention to the shrinkage in number and value of farm animals and recognition the first of the senate of the senate

calling attention to the sprinkage in number and value of farm animals and requesting the finance committee to report appropriate legislation.

The senator attributed the shrinkage to the Wilson bill, saying it had caused in 'two years \$684,000,000 loss to the American people in live stock. The talk that wool growers were more prosperous under free wool was preposterous. The elections of 1895 showed that after 1896 but a corporals guard of the faithful would be left to mark the spot where once stood a triumphant rampant Democracy fighting under the unpatriotic black flag of Wilsonism—emblem of protection to foreign industries and discress to our own. If the McKinley bill of Republican fame was a "hoodoo" your own Wilson bill has certainly been a -conspicuously, stomach-trying "Jonah."

The results of Republican and Demo-

mah."

The results of Republican and Democratic tariff policies Mr. Warren summed up by saying that our live stock interests always had striven under Republican rule and had always decreased both in numbers and value under Democratic administrations; that corresponding with our own great national shrinkage is an immense increase in the business of foreign countries in our market; that while sheep of the United States are worth but slightly more than one-half what they were two years ago, the wool exportation from England to America in 1895 was nearly triple that of 1894. Mr. Warren in strong language denounced Senator Vest for excortating the supreme court for reversing precedent in the income tax cases, and then himself (Vest) glorying in the fact that the economical law of a tariff on wool had been after eighty years overturned by the Wilson bill, that crowning infamy that the senate first pitied, then andured, and then embraced. He closed, by ungling to right about face, change its un-American policy and stop the golden drain by the collection of gold for imports.

Dubols Roasts Eastern Papers. nah." The results of Republican and Demo golden drain by for imports.

Dabois Roasts Eastern Papers.

On bot Senator Dubois, in

The speech of Senator Dubois, in addition to advocating the passage of the free coinage substitute for the bond bill,

outlined the position of Republican sen ators in the silver states.

outlined the position of Republican senators in the silver states.

The senator said that, while he cheerfully greeted Populist votes in the senate for free silver, he could not accept the Populist leadership, that party being irrevocably committed to flat money with unlimited inflation. Further, silver Republicans favored protection generally, including so-called raw materials and particularly lead, wool and lumber, besides various products of the farm, plantation and ranch. Referring to the charge that the western silver states each have two senators and are enabled to pass free coinage bills, he said that the question of representation was fought out when the constitution was framed.

"Notwithstanding this," he added, "I read in the press of the east almost every day that the region I represent is but a 'pocket borough,' not entitled to consideration at your hands, and the inference is that it is peopled by a class of men who are a perpetual shock to the refined and virtuous east. The meanest and most vindictive of the newspapers which attack the silver men are publiched in New York city, where for four score years the worst elements of our foreign immigration have found a lodgement and where there have been more scandals in connection with their city government and elections than in any other specific pound in the original connection with their city government and elections than in any other specific pound in the constitution of the country."

### At 3 o'clock Mr. Dubols closed and Mr.

Daniel addressed the senate on the Monroe doctrine. Senor Mendonca, the

Brazilian minister, was an attentive listener to the speech.

To begin with Senator Daniel held that least of all nations of the earth could Great Britain filly object to the assertion of the Monroe doctrine by the United States, for, in the language of Edward Everett, it was announced not merely with the approval of the British minister of foreign affairs, but had his earnest and off repeated solicitation.

Least of all nations did it become her to contend that it was not recognized as international law because it was not founded on the general consent of ma-

International law because it was not founded on the general consent of nations, for Great Britain herself invoked the United States to its utterance, not only without the consent, but as well against the strong menaces of France, Austria, Russia and Prussia.

Least of all nations could Great Britain fairly controvert that governmental policy which underlay the Monroe doctrine, for she, foremost and most conspicuously of all nations, had intervened in the affairs of the world at large, not only whenever her never the constitution of the cons

vened in the analis of the world at large, not only whenever her peace and safety were even remotely involved, but also wherever and whenever her capital could be invested, her commerce ex-panded, or territorial aggrandizement be exercised.

Even us to extending the dispute with Even as to extending the dispute with Venezuela we perceive the outerop-ping of her own Monroe doctrine, so to speak, by her demand in a cession to Venezuela, at one time proffered, that no portion of the territory proposed to be ceded should be alienated at any time to a foreign power. And with no better grace could Great Britain persist in re-pelling the manifold overtures made to her for arbitration.

### The Two Resolutions

of resolutions pending in the senate of resolutions pending in the sense.
Those proposed by the committee or
foreign relations he regarded as simply
embodying a detailed statement of the
Monroe doctrine as embraced in the
more general language in which it was
uttered. The resolutions offered by the

was premature and imprudent in view of our business and financial condition,

seems to me superficial criticism. The financial crisis may last five or ten years more. Meanwhile are the United States to take no conizance of great affairs, but sit down supinely and let the wide world wag as it will? The declaration that the executive commits us to protectorate over Mexico and the Central and South American states is far fetched.

fetched.

The senator then showed how the doctrine had been upheld by various Presidents. The civil war, vast and engrossing as it was, had caused no interruption in the assertion of the Monroe doctrine and under more difficult and trying circumstances the nation still held aloft that orifiame.

Mr. Daniel closed at 5 o'clock, being accorded hearty applause in which senators joined with spectators.

#### REED RULES VINDICATED.

Democrats Now Endorse what they Once Denounced-The Debate in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21 .- The ouse agreed to adjourn from to-day until Monday (except that the usua

house agreed to adjourn from to-day until Monday (except that the usual Friday night private pension selsion will be held), and then took up the question of rules for the present Congress, where consideration was postponed about ten days ago. The bouse was then on the Tucker rule to bring members to the bar of the house and count them instead of following the Reed plan of having the speaker count a quorum. Mr. Henderson, (Rep., lowa), from the rules committee, reported the Tucker rule with some modifications. A debate of over two hours followed, participated in by Messrs, Deatmont, (Mo.), Balley, (Texas), Powers, (Vermont), Grow, (Pennsylvania.) Mr. Dolliver, (Rep., lowa), concluded the debate with an eloquent speech in glorification of the fact that both sides of the house at last came around to the position taken by the Republicans in the Fifty-first Congress. He congratulated the house that a general reign of common sense in parliamentary procedure at last had arrived. He called attention to the fact that Mr. Crisp had sat silent while the debate to-day had proceeded and said if any one had predicted six years ago it twould not have been would acquiesce in the adoption of a principle he so versamently denounced six years ago, it would not have been believed. It showed that the Demowould acquiesce in the adoption of a principle he so vehemently denounced six years ago, it would not have been believed. It showed that the Democrats did recognise a good thing when they saw it—for a sufficient length of time. (Laughter.) The wild and tumultuous scenes in the Fifty-first Congress when for months the speaker was made the target for all manner of abuse would be recalled only by antiquarians as interesting remiscences of the time when this and all kindred questions were settled for all time under the historical leadership and genius of the gentleman from Maine. (Great applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. Dolliver's speech aroused Mr. Crisp, who said he had not intended to make any protest against a majority of 150, but he could not allow some of the Imputations of Mr. Dolliver's remarks to pass unnoticed. The resistance of the Democrats at the Fifty-first Congress, Mr. Crisp said arose out of what he considered then, as now, an usurpation of power.

The speaker, Mr. Crisp declared, with

the Democrats in the Fifty-first Contress, Mr. Crisp said arose out of what
he considered then, as now, an usurpution of power.

The speaker, Mr. Crisp declared, with
feeling, was not the master but the
servant and the organ of the house.
Mr. Dingley asked if an appeal had not
been taken from the speaker's ruling,
and if the bouse sustained the speaker.

"Of course," replied Mr. Crisp, hody,
"the other side sustained the speaker,
as it usually does, but I was assumding
that the members of the other side had
some will of their own."

Proceeding, Mr. Crisp said it was not
the rule which the Democrats had objected to in the Fifty-first Congress, but
its manner and method of execution.
Mr. Doliver poured oil on the troubled waters in a few concluding remarks
in which he said he recognized the
fact that much that had occurred in
1890 had been the result of hot political
feeling and that since then both political parties had grown.
Mr. Crisp then offered the rules of the
Fifty-third Congress as a substitute for
the rules adopted. His motion was
voted down without division, after
which at 4:35 p. m., the house recessed
until to-morrow at 8 p. m.

### ARMENIAN RESOLUTION

To be Reported to the House is Milder than the Senate Resolution. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The Armenian resolution will be reported to the house by Mr. Quigg, Monday. Its tone is somewhat milder than that of the senate resolution. After recting the purpose of the treaty of Berlin the resolution says:

"Whereas, By a conditional treaty between England and Turkey, dated June 4, 1878, it was provided that if any attempt should be inade by Russia to take possession of any other Armenian provinces than those at that time occupied by Russia, England would smilt. Turkey in defending them by force of erms, and that in return for this engagement on the part of England the suitan would surley. ould surely reform the local sultan would surely reform the local administration in those other provinces and would rully protect his Christian and other subjects there, and would assign to England the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England to the end that she might be in a position to perform her engagement and prevent by force of arms the Christian provinces of the Ottoman porte from passing into the hands of the Christian government of Russia, and,

and, "Whereas, It appears that the said "Whereas, It appears that the said improvements and reforms have not been carried out; and that the Armenian subjects of the porte have not been secured against Circassians and Kurds; and that the free exercise of religion is not permitted in many places within the dominions of the porte; and that under color of suppressing and punishing political disorder, outrages have been perpetrated upon the Arme-

unishing political disorder, outrages have been perpetrated upon the Armenian Christians of a most cruel and malismant character, therefore, be it "Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives in Congress assembled, that the Freeidant is hereby requested to communicate to the governments signatory of the treaty of Berlin the perfound regret of the American people and their government that the engagements made in this conventions for the security of Armenian Christians have not been performed; and, be it further

tians have not been performed; and, be it further "Resolved. That the government of the United States expresses its sympathy for the Armenian people and its hope that the government of the sultan will at once extend to them full and adequate protection for the preservation of life, security of property and the free exercise of religion."

### REPUBLICAN SILVER MEN

Prepare a Pree Coinage Plank which will Fail of Adoption.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23,-The WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The Republican free silver schadors to-day signed a declaration which is intended to be used in the coming campaign as the demand which the silver men will make for a plank in the national platform. In the preemble it is rectled that the present financial system endangors the industrial prosperity of the United States, which is threatened by China and Japan as the result of the decreased value of silver, and the difference of exchange between silver and gold-using countries. Therefore,

ountries. Therefore. Resolved, That the signers favor the

free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 for the purpose of obliterating this difference of exchange, which is declared to operate as a bounty on the export of products from silver using countries to gold using countries to gold using countries to rise using countries to gold using countries in the cost of labor between this country and the countries of Europe and Asia. It is the purpose of those who are circulating the declaration to get all the Republican silver men in Congress to sign it.

#### A NOTABLE BANQUET

Was that Tendered by 'West Virginia Was that Tendered by "West Virginia Residents of Washington to the Con-gressional Delegation - Splendid Trib-uies to Mr. Elkins-West Virginia the Theme of Speeches. | Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The reception and banquet this evening to the West Virginia delegation in Con-ress and other special cuests by West

gress and other special guests, by West Virginia Republicans resident in Wash-ington, at the Hotel Page, was a proington, at the Hotel Page, was a pronounced success. Nearly one hundred
set at the tables, and speeches were
made by Senator Elkins, Congressman
Siue. of Kansas, Congressman Dayton, Congressman Miller, Congressman
Lacey, of Iowa, Congressman Dovner, Capitain J. "Hud" McKee, and Congressman Dolliver, of Iowa. There
was much enthusiasm, some politics
and a good deal of protective tariff,
while river improvements and extension of commerce received due attention.

sion of commerce received use acception.

The climax was reached when Hon. Warren Miller reached a passage in his speech that had reference to the possibilities of the next Republican canvass for presidential timber.

"We are not as large as Maine," said he. "Our lands are not so fertile as those of Iowa; we are not so important politically, as Ohio; we have not the financial wealth of New York; we have not as yet, a pronounced candithe financial wealth of New York; we have not, as yet, a pronounced candidate for the presidency. Yet we are able to present a fellow citizen for that high office who is the peer of any man in any of the great states. I have named."

in any of the great maned."

This plain reference to Senator El-kins was received with prolonged ap-

kins was received with prolonged applause.

Later, Mr. Dolliver, who was detained away until late and did not know of the previous episode, made a second reference to the same topic. "If we cannot get Billy Allison for our candidate," he declared, "I shall hall with pleasure the choice of a distinguished son of West Virginia."

This brought down the house. West Virginia was the principal theme of all the speeches. Her hills and valleys, her sylvan streams, in short her every charm, her patriots and her statesmen, and the boys who have wandered away to other fields of usefulness and glory were generously remembered. The affair will be a most pleasing memory to reflect back upon.

Congressman Huling and Senator Faulkner were not able to be present.

# THE BILVER CONFERENCE.

The Usual Address to the People-Nothing

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23,-The eliver conference to-day resulted in an

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The silver, conference to-day resulted in an animated discussion of the financial situation and the policy to be pursued by the friends of silver. During the discussion considerable (celing was aroused by some of the remarks made by General Hatch, of Missouri. In which he stated in effect that if the Populists of Kentucky had done their whole duty the election of Mr. Blackburn to a seal in the United States senate would not be a matter of doubt. General Field, of Virginia, and obters, made heated replies. Major Turner, of Virginia, and objects, made heated replies. Major Turner, of Virginia, and objects, made heated replies. Major Turner, of Virginia, and objects, made heated replies. Turner, of Linnsing. Michigan, and Senator Stewart. of Nevada, also addressed the convention.

The committee on resolutions, of which, Senator Jones, of Nevada, is chairman, submitted its report, consisting of an unusually long preamble and ending with the declaration: That "over and above all other questions of policy, we are in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the Ime-honored money of the constitution—gold and silver, not one but both—the money of Washington and Hamilton and Jefferson and Monroe, and Jackson and Lincoln, to the end that American people may receive honest pay for an honest product. the American debtor pay his just obligations in an honest standard and not in a standard that is appreciated on the hundred per cent above the great staples of our own country, and further that silver standard countries may be deprived of the unnatural advantage they now enjoy in the difference in exchange between gold and silver—an advantage which the tariff legislation alone cannot overcome.

"We therefore confidently appeal to the people of the United States that.

not overcome.
"We therefore confidently appeal to We there, the people of the Unitary the people of the Unitary the leaving in aboyance for the momentus they may appear, and sundering if need be, all the former party affiliations, they units in a sundering from the domination control of the sundering from t the money, power—a power more destructive than any which has ever bee fastened upon the civilized men of an race or in any age. And upon the consummation of their desire and effort we invoke the gracious favor of Diving

The report was wildly and loudly applauded as it was read, and the confer The report was wildly and loudly ap-planted as it was read, and the config-ence seemed to be filled to the fullest ex-tent with enthusiasm. It was read by Senator Jones, chairman. At the con-clusion there was a big demonstration. The delegates arose to their feet and cheered loudly and called for Senator Jones. He spoke for about ten minutes and his remarks were vociferously ap-planted.

plauded.
The following is the report of the committee on organization:
That a convention of the qualified voters of the United States who believe voters of the United States who believe in the principles as enunciated by this conference and who are willing to sub-ordinate party alliance and fealty to those principles, and to support the nominoses of the conterence and who are whing to sup-ordinate party alliance and fealty to those principles, and to support the nominees of the national convention provided for by this conference shall be held at the city of St. Louis, Mo., on the 22nd day of July, A.D. 1886, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

All delegates shall be elected at pub-lic conventions or at public meetings, to be held either in the several states at large or in the several counties or dis-

be held either in the several states at large or in the several counties or dis-tricts of such states, as the national committee may prescribe.

No person shall be eligible as a dele-gate in said national convention who is not in favor of the declaration of prin-ciples this day enunciated by this con-ference, and who is not willing to subor-dinate party allegiance to the advance-ment of such principles, and to support the nominees of said convention.

### The Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The trensury to-day lost \$236,000 in gold boin and \$14,000 in gold bars, which leaves the reserve at the close of business \$50,343,556.

### Money Wins the Fight.

Jackskon, Miss., Jan. 22.—Congress-man H. D. Möney has just been nomi-nated by the Democratic caucus as United States senator to succeed the Hon, J. Z. George.

# WOMEN KILLED

By Stray Bullets in a Desperate Battle in Cuba.

#### MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GOMEZ

Divides His Forces and Sends them in Several Directions-The Temporary Spanish Commanper Receives an Ovation. Carlos Castillo, the Famons Insurgent Leader, Reported Killed in a Battle-The Cuban's Repulsed in a Bloody Engagement-The Spanlards Pursuing Gomez.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.-The latest movements reported of General Maximo Gomez were that yesterday he was at the plantation of Morales and passed the road near Chimbarazo, province of Havana, going southward. He does not appear to have camped last night, but divided his forces and sent them on the march in several directions. The

divided his forces and sent them on the march in several directions. The Spanish troops are closely pursuing the insurgents, and it is said that he will be unable to escape east, north or west. In fact, Gomez's position is looked upon here as being rather critical.

It is now said that General Pando will return to the province of Santiago de Cuba, instead of taking command of the Spanish forces in the province of Pinar del Rio, as he hoped to do. General Pando was accorded a great reception at the palace to-day, it being the saint day of the king. The local military and civil authorities were present, and the officers of the two German school ships, Stein and Stosch, were among those in attendance.

The famous insurgent leader Carlos Castillo, according to advices received here from the province of Santa Clara, has been kilfed in an engagement with Spanish troops. The only details obtainable are that the insurgent force, under Castillo and a Mexican feader, who has not been identified, had a fight with a detachment of the American battalion commanded by Major Talavera, and that six insurgents were killed in addition to Castillo and the Mexican referred to. The insurgent force, it is said, have comprised the bands of Aalet and other leaders, and the scene of the fighting is said to have been the Guabairo plantation, near Soledad, province of Santa Clara.

In an engagement with the civil guards at Sabanilla, Matanzas, the insurgents sustained a loss of 17 killed. Three laddes whose home was near the scene of the hattle were killed by stray bullets and fifteen men met a similar fate.

Maximo Gomez was reported to-day at Guara in Havana province.

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The insurgents have burned the wharfs and depots at Ballen and Sabalo, Pinar dei Rio.

G. A. R. and the Railroads. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 23 .- Comhome to-night from Chicago, where he

home to-night from Chicago, where he was in consultation with the St. Paul delegation of citizens at the Palmer House. He said the western passenger association would meet next Tuesday to take final action. "Should the association insist upon its rates and terms as now established," said Colonel Walker, "the encampment will be removed. All cities will then have an opportunity to apply for it."

### B. & O. Presidency.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 23.—There is excellent authority for the statement that Vice President Robinson, of the that Vice President Robinson, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system has been offered the presidency of the Baltimore & Ohio Raliroad Company, and has declined, the financial inducement not being in accordance with his ideas. It is stated that the offer will be renewed, and that the salary will be such as to assure of Mr. Robinson's acceptance.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 23.—George SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 22.—George Johnson, aged fifty-two, of Rochester, N. Y., it at the Epworth hospital here badly wounded in the neck and Thomas Henry, of Brooklyn. N. Y., and Patrick Rogan. of Plymouth Pa., are in custody, the former charged with attempting to rob and murder Johnson, and the latter as a witness. Johnson identified both men. The tragedy occurred in a Lake Shore and Michigan Southern box cur west of South Bend.

Walcott Popular in England, LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Daily News ays that the merchants of New Castle have cabled their congratulations to

Senator Walcott.

The same paper says in an editorial:

"There could not be a more favorable opportunity for settling a dangerous dispute.

"Putting aside a few reckless speeches

and foolish articles, the whole contro-versy has been a model of what a dis-pute between two great, self-respecting communities should be."

Von Der Ahe Denies It.

### The Kentucky Deadlock.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 22.—The Commercial Gazette's Frankfort, Ky., dispatch says: There was an attendance of 186 at the joint balloting of the legislature for United States senator today. The vote was practically the same as yesterday.

A Beer War.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Jan. 23.—The hicago Brewing Company cut the orice of beer in two to-day and a hot contest is on between home and outbarrel this evening and will probably be lower to-morrow. Less Than a Thousand There

# WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—President and Mrs. Cleveland gave their annual eception to-night to Congress and the utilities. The drenching rain and wind storm seriously interfered with the

attendance, those present numbering less than a thousand. Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, rain, probably turning to snow and clearing toward night; northwesterly winds. For Western Pennsylvanis, rain, probably turning to snow; westerly probably turning to snow; westerly winds. For Ohlo, clearing weather, preceded by snow; colder, winds becoming north-

# TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY

as furnished by C. Schnepf, druggist corner Market and Fourteenth streets 7 a. m. 40 3 p. m. hi 9 a. m. 43 7 p. m. 51 12 m. 47 Weather—Changle.